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# THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The State Journal Press Room is equipped with a Lightning Web Perfection Printing Press—the latest and fastest piece of printing machinery in the state.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Forecast until 8 p. m., Tuesday: For Kansas—Fair, cooler Tuesday; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

WHAT this congress needs more than anything else is to be prorogued.

THE butchers have concluded to form an all inclusive union, and will henceforth cleave together.

JUDGE LONO's pension case is still in the courts and it promises to become another Jarnyce vs. Jarnyce.

Is the Wellman party should perish it is more than probable their obituaries will be found written and filed by the rescuers.

SECRETARY DYKES' attempted defense of the cholera fund grab couldn't possibly have been weaker, unless it had been made longer.

According to Mrs. Lease, the governor is now as nice as pie to her. He has always been that; even last winter he was a little crusty.

The state is in such dreadful danger from cholera in Europe, wouldn't it be a good idea for us to fortify against the warlike Chinese?

MRS. LEASE is now supporting Lowell. This won't do to tell to your friends though, for tomorrow she may be on the side of Justice Allen.

PROTECTION for the sugar interests of Louisiana no matter what becomes of the rest of the country, seems to be the status of the tariff question at present.

IF Mr. Cleveland finally gives in to the senate and accepts any kind of a compromise, will some one please state what single thing he has left to recommend him.

It is now about settled that Corbett and Jackson will not meet. As the political campaign grew the competition in oratory became too strong and they had to retire.

THE Populists have an abiding faith in Justice Allen's judicial opinions, but for his private opinions of the state administration—well how can they help having the same respect.

QUITE a number of shoe houses have failed in Massachusetts within the past few days. This is quite a surprise for it was generally supposed these firms were pretty well healed.

IF Senator Quay told the truth about his sugar speculation because he didn't want to lie he might have saved himself the trouble, the committee would have done his lying for him.

INGALLS doesn't seem able to get over being confined in Chicago against his will during the strike. It was a grievous misfortune, but he should be too generous to let it embitter his life.

JUSTICE ALLEN's letter to Lieutenant Governor Daniels is a calm and deliberate statement of the corruption of the state administration which it will be hard for sincere Populists to get around.

IF our brothers in Mars are signaling to us to come up there, as Weather Prophet Wiggins says, it would be a good thing to ask if they have a Democratic administration before accepting the invitation.

THE Hawaiian royal commissioners talked with Cleveland and Gresham in Washington Saturday. When they shall have seen Mr. Blount they may as well go home for the roll of their friends will have been completed.

As the state board of health pored and pored over the consular reports and saw how people were dying by thousands 6,000 miles away, the members became more and more convinced they should have means to flee the impending danger.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Sterling Bulletin writes a pathetic account of the death of a young woman in that town, and ending his account with "The Lord hath given and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord;" he signs it "G. Whisk."

## LET THE THINKERS THINK.

Prof. Canfield has run his course in Nebraska and has been "called" to reside over some Ohio college. He did not last as long in Nebraska as was supposed he would. He is said to be in doubt whether to accept the Ohio call or not. He will accept—Troy Chief.

A Lincoln, Nebraska, business man told us last week that Prof. Canfield had done more to build up the state university of Nebraska in the three years he had been chancellor than had been accomplished in any ten years before he went there. He said he was probably the most popular man in the state, and that not a whisper of opposition to him as chancellor had ever been heard. The "some Ohio college" over which he has been called to reside, is the state university of Ohio, located at Columbus, and one of the oldest, strongest and wealthiest state universities in the United States.—Iola Register.

Prof. Canfield was compelled to retire from the University of Kansas because his studies of political economy led him to believe in free trade instead of protection; Prof. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, is to be made to retire from that institution because his views are "socialistic"; and another learned professor is to be forced out of Princeton college because his opinions on a paternalistic form of government are too strong; and so it goes; all the professors who presume to think are to be driven out of the institutions of learning. Kansas could ill afford to spare Prof. Canfield, but the political jays and blockheads were in the saddle when he was in Kansas and he had to go. A lot of pinhead politicians echoed by several pinhead editors went howling on his track and he left Kansas.

Professors are said to be theorists and impractical; but there never was a better way of doing things invented that was not at first a theory—always called impractical. Buckle says a practical man is one whose knowledge is confined to what is going on about him. If it were not for the theorists we should never have taken one step toward civilization. Watt wouldn't have discovered steam, Fulton wouldn't have invented a steamboat, nor even a single bridge have been built. The theorists do everything, and fools stand by and say they are impractical.

If any man can think out a better system of government than we have, in Heaven's name let him do it, for our needs improving had enough.

The recent action of the clergy of the Catholic church in relation to whisky selling is a long step taken toward the final suppression of the saloon. A united public sentiment against an evil is more powerful for its suppression than the most stringent laws. Whenever all the churches and all the equally good people outside of the church set seriously about the business of frowning down any evil thing its days are numbered. The difficulty has always been that the dealers in intoxicants and a large percentage of the moderate users of the same have been among the most liberal contributors to funds for the support of church organizations and all kinds of charities. Anyone who has lived in a town where "things are run wide open," will bear witness to the fact that when money is to be raised for church or charity work, the saloon men and the gamblers are among the first to appear and are usually the most liberal in their contributions. They have in this way been able to silently but certainly soften public censure of themselves and their business as individuals. At the same time those who are opposed to the liquor traffic and all of its attendant evils would be shocked were they as individuals accused of being in any way influenced by such causes. It is a bold stand for the Catholic church of America to take, but the church will have its way as it always does in matters of discipline. A few Catholics have renounced the church rather than the order of Free Masons, and perhaps a few will prefer the saloon to the church, but not many.

JUDGING from the many reports of wide spread damage to crops, the longed looked for and much needed era of prosperity is about to rush upon the people. The poor and discontented laborer has been told for years past by self styled political economists that overproduction was the trouble with the country. They heard this so much that they came to believe it in portions of the south and organizations were formed for the purpose of limiting the production of cotton. The southern people have never told the world the story of the greatly enhanced prices they were able to obtain for their cotton, and the billions of prosperity which rolled over them in consequence of raising less cotton. It does not matter now. Good fortune has come to Nebraska and western Kansas unsought, in the almost complete destruction of the corn crop. There has been a fair wheat crop harvested, but it is hoped not sufficient to interfere with the return of that prosperity which has been so long delayed by overproduction. The Nebraska farmers have already begun to sell all their hogs and cattle so as to have nothing to do but enjoy the approaching good times; 40,000 head of their swine went into the Omaha market alone on one day. It was a serious mistake to have so many hogs, but they won't do it again.

THE senate acts just like a child that has been caught by its mother in the act of doing some mischief. "What have you been doing, say?" "Oh, nothing." And the public isn't any more fooled by the report of the investigating committee than the mother is by "nothing."

THE Populists in the house are working against the lottery bill, which would benefit the whole country, simply for the sake of protecting their pets in Kansas City, Kan. Thus has the reform inaugurated in Kansas with Lowellism spread to the halls of congress.

## HE SEES BOTH SIDES.

THE MAN WHO HELPED SETTLE A GREAT LABOR WAR.

E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—A Man Who Has Felt With Laborers Can Feel For Them. Common Sense and Justice.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVER, Aug. 2.—The man of all others who has done the most toward bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between labor and capital in this state is E. T. Jeffery, the president of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. In these times, when the struggle between employer and employee is so fierce and the controversy so heated, it is interesting to note the attitude of this man, who, occupying so high a position, can yet sympathize with the feelings of the workingman. Perhaps it is because this railroad magnate was once a humble employee that he enters so fully into their sorrows and appreciates their conditions so thoroughly.

Mr. Jeffery began his railroad career as an office boy on the Illinois Central road, becoming afterward an apprentice in the company's machine shops at Chicago.



E. T. JEFFERY.

ago. Thirty years later he was sent to Chicago as representative of the city of Paris to examine the plans of the exposition with a view to adoption in this country.

A remarkable procession saw him off. Six thousand mechanics and machinists of the Illinois Central road marched to the depot to bid their former fellow workman farewell. It was perhaps quite as astonishing a spectacle when last week a special train carried a committee of faithful employees of the road of which Mr. Jeffery is president to Salida to meet their excited and striking brethren and urge them into peace.

The Policy of Peace.

Mr. Jeffery's policy is essentially one of peace. He favors conference and arbitration rather than galling guns and deputy sheriffs.

"As I grow older," he said to the writer, "I become more firmly convinced of the importance of mutual confidence between employer and employee. There must be absolute good faith as to wages and hours of labor. There should be no tricks or evasions. The employer and his workmen must be friends. And in case of any doubt give the benefit of the doubt to the employee every time."

"Do you regard labor associations with favor?"

"I think," Mr. Jeffery thoughtfully answered, "that the trend of human nature is toward association. We see it in communities, families, states and nations. It is right that men should gather together for protection and mutual benefit. Occasionally a well regulated organization goes too far and blunders. When the reaction comes, men are set to thinking, and on sober reflection they generally do what is right. Industrial organizations, if rightly founded, are based on the greatest good to the greatest number."

"They should come into conflict with none of the institutions or laws of the country and should have for their object the welfare of the community and state. The Brotherhood of Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors and many others are working on the lines I have indicated."

To Avoid Strikes.

"How may strikes be avoided?"

"The only way I know of avoiding such troubles as we have just witnessed is full and free conference between workmen and employers, having a just conclusion in view. It is not to be expected that two parties will always agree; but, as a rule, a fair course can be marked out to which both can agree."

"Will labor, in your opinion, derive any benefit from the progress now to be seen on every hand?"

"I believe," said Mr. Jeffery earnestly, "that we should grant to labor its just share of the advancement implied by the use of the discoveries and improvements of the age. The laborer should receive a fair wage for labor performed, and by a gradual reduction of hours the day's labor should be brought to a proper minimum."

"How many hours a day should a man work?"

"A day of eight or nine hours is a reasonable one for workshops, although I am quite willing that the most vigorous should work beyond that time."

Mr. Jeffery shows the greatest possible interest in the welfare of his employees. Paying good wages, he demands strict discipline and the best of service. His word is sacred with his men. Perhaps these are the reasons why during the intensity of the late strike the Denver and Rio Grande did not once call for deputies.

Mr. Jeffery was the most active person in settling the Cripple Creek strike. Between the deputy sheriffs, who were eager to fire on the frenzied miners, and the faltering and changeable policy of Governor Waite a crisis was imminent. Mr. Jeffery's activity was relaxed neither by night or day. He finally got

representatives of the contending parties together at night in his office and patiently and persistently went back and forth between the two until the settlement was agreed upon.

Fraternal Feeling.

It is said of this man of the people and trustworthy gentleman that his greatest ambition is to unite the employees of his company into one harmonious family.

These are the truly just sentiments with which Mr. Jeffery concluded the brief interview accorded the writer: "A railway organization should be considered as a family bound together by a common bond, working for the good of all. If the company prospers, the employees prosper. If the business of the company increases, the force is increased. Hard times mean the suspension of business and large numbers of idle men and often the reduction of wages. The average common sense of the men will in the end carry them through the difficulties that arise from time to time. The railway has an obligation to the public which it cannot perform without trustworthy and competent men. There is every indication that as years pass both officials and organizations will better understand their relations to each other and the public, and the railway service will be correspondingly improved beyond what it is today."

CHARLES APFLEBER.

## CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS' MEDAL.

Why He Deserved It and How He Finally Got It.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Hon. Amos J. Cummings, congressman, journalist, ex-printer and veteran of the civil war, is the possessor of one of the gold medals issued to such as sufficiently distinguished themselves in the field as to be mentioned in reports of commanding officers.

Mr. Cummings' trophy never sparkles upon his manly breast. He keeps his medal under lock and key. It was not an easy thing to get, it has not been an easy thing to keep, and its history has been full of incident. It has been twice lost and twice recovered, and Mr. Cummings treasures the trophy too highly to take the chance of losing it altogether.

He never would have secured the medal at all if it had not been for General O'Beirne of "the Irish brigade." O'Beirne and Cummings traveled from the metropolis to the capital one day together. The conversation drifted naturally to subjects connected with the late struggle and then to the medals awarded for bravery. Cummings said that he was entitled to one, for in 1863 he had been named in a commanding officer's report. He had made no attempt to secure a medal because he did not care for such things. Then he related the story of the deed mentioned in the report.

"Well, my dear Amos," said the general, "you shall have a medal, and I will get it for you. Your greatest trouble is overpowering modesty, and I shall see to it that your possession of that very amiable trait does not longer deprive you of official recognition of your bravery."

Upon General O'Beirne's arrival at Washington he paid a visit to the war department, where he poured into the ears of the assistant secretary of war the story of the brave deed done in 1863 by his friend, Amos J. Cummings, congressman from New York. He told the official further how this deed had been formally mentioned in the official report of the engagement, how Cummings knew full well that he was entitled to a medal and how he had not received it because his modesty prevented him from applying for it. But AMOS J. CUMMINGS, O'Beirne's enthusiastic words fell upon a preoccupied ear—an ear, by the way, that never heard of O'Beirne or the Irish brigade. The official hardly thought it likely that Cummings would get his medal, after all. This was like a torch to the inflammable nature of the general, who blazed up at a great rate, declaring that he would find the report, and that, in spite of official indifference, Cummings should have the trophy. But alas for friendly intentions! A diligent search of the records failed to bring the report to light. Then O'Beirne went back to Cummings and learned that the officer who wrote the report was a Colonel Martindale, now living in the far west. To him O'Beirne wrote, and the response was prompt and to the point.

"It is true," Colonel Martindale replied in substance. "I did include in my report the fact that Sergeant Major Cummings performed near Chancellorsville in 1863 an act of exceptional gallantry in saving a gun from capture by the enemy. He is entitled to a medal, and I shall be glad to do all I can to help him get it."

But when O'Beirne took this letter to the war department he was again transfixed by the stony gaze of indifference. The assistant secretary said that, as no report was on file, it did not matter what Colonel Martindale had now written. No medal could issue to Sergeant Major Cummings. But O'Beirne kept right on sawing wood. Cummings told him that Martindale's report had been included in a published history of New Jersey in the civil war printed in a Newark (N. J.) newspaper, and the general at once enlisted the services of Mrs. Cummings in pursuit of the coveted medal. It was necessary to examine the files of every paper in Newark, for Cummings could not remember which one the report had appeared in, and O'Beirne and Mrs. Cummings searched diligently until it was found. From that time all was plain sailing, and Sergeant Major Cummings got his medal as soon as it could be made for him.

M. I. DEXTER.

## "THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY."

That is What Workmen Call William W. Erwin, Counsel For Eugene Debs.

"The defender of liberty" is what the laboring people of the northwest call



Lawyer William W. Erwin, who is counsel for President Debs and other indicted officials of the American Railway union in Chicago. He is a native of Erwin, N. Y., a town named after his ancestor, General Arthur Erwin, and is 52 years of age. He studied law in the office of Judge George B. Bradley at Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1864. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as first lieutenant and took a company to the front. After serving through the peninsular campaign in the brigade of General Sickles he left the service and in 1866 removed to Nebraska, where he practiced law until the time of his removal to St. Paul.

He was elected county attorney of Ramsey county in 1873 and the next year ran for state senator, but was defeated. He then abandoned politics and devoted himself so assiduously to the law that he soon had a wide reputation in the northwest. Many of his cases were those of poor persons against powerful corporations, cases in which the plaintiff had received injuries owing to the alleged negligence of the corporation sued. He was so successful in this line of work that his fame rapidly increased, and when the Homestead riots occurred the labor organizations of Minnesota sent him to Pittsburgh to defend Critchlow, O'Donnell and Clifford.

These cases attracted the attention of the whole country. There were 16 indictments for treason, 30 for murder and 244 for aggravated riot and conspiracy, but the task confronting him did not in the least daunt "Big Bill" Erwin, as he is called in St. Paul. He went to work with a will, and after a herculean legal effort forced the state to abandon the prosecution after three trials without a conviction. His success was so pronounced that when Debs et al. recently ran afoul of the United States district courts in Chicago Erwin was at once secured as counsel for the accused men. He is a tall, well built man of commanding presence and is so eloquent that he can talk the average jury into doing almost anything. He is a devotee of athletics and is ex-president of the St. Paul Cricket club and president of the Minnesota Athletic club and Mississippi Rod and Gun club.

## QUEER JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

The Scotch M. P. Who Recently Made an Attack on the English Royal Family.

James Keir Hardie, the Scotch M. P. who recently had the courage to beard the royal British lion in his parliamentary den and poke fun at one of his cubs, is one of the oddest characters in English public life. He is a socialist, a champion of labor's cause and an ardent hater of royalty and hereditary rulers. In the house of commons recently, when Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved an address of congratulation to the queen upon the birth of a son, the Earl of Kent, to the Duke and Duchess of York, Hardie got the floor and proceeded to handle royalty without gloves.

He said he owed allegiance to no hereditary ruler and wanted to know what blessings the royal family had conferred upon the nation. The queen had reigned but not ruled for many years, and he had enjoyed the great privilege of seeing the Prince of Wales at race courses, "but what special blessing," he added, "had the prince conferred on the nation?" The motion proposed to raise to importance an event of everyday occurrence, and at present there was no means of knowing the qualifications of the in-



JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

fant Earl of Kent to reign over the British empire. In regard to his future, he would be surrounded by flatterers and sycophants and in due time would doubtless tour the world with rumors of morganatic marriages following in his train. The speech created a great sensation, but the address of congratulation was carried despite Hardie's single dissenting vote.

Hardie was born in Ayrshire 38 years ago and became a miner. He contested an election in Mid-Lanarkshire in 1888, but was defeated. Then he became president of the Ayrshire Miners' union and won wide fame by his masterful management of the London dockmen's strike several years ago. The prestige of his victory carried him into the commons. He wears a small cap, a short sack coat and white trousers, and his unkempt beard nearly conceals his face. His gray eyes are deep set, restless and keen. He sings well, lectures occasionally and reads whenever he can get a moment's time. Whether he will single handed abolish English royalty remains to be seen.

## Timely Tip For Housewives.

Camphor should not be placed next to furs, as it will make the color lighter.

## Administrators'

### Shoe Sale

The Boston Shoe company, at 511 Kansas ave., have scooped in about \$12,000 of all kinds of fine footwear from the administrator of Harper, Hatch & Emery, Boston, Mass., which will be sold as quick as possible at 65c on the dollar.

## LOOK AND READ

Ladies' fine hand turned French Kid \$4 Shoes.....\$1.05  
Ladies' fine hand sewed Juliettes in black or russet tan \$3.50 Shoes... 1.75  
Ladies' fine hand sewed \$2.50 Prince Alberts..... 1.50  
Ladies' fine hand turned and sewed \$3 Russet Oxfords..... 1.75  
Ladies' fine hand sewed several shades Russet \$1.50 and \$2 Oxfords... .75  
Finest assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers at less than cost, of leather to manufacture. Misses' and Ladies' Tennis Shoes... \$.35  
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Men's fine hand sewed Prince Albert and Southern Ties \$5 Shoes... 2.75  
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Men's fine Congress Juliettes for summer wear \$3 Shoes..... 1.50  
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Men's good \$1.50 Vexal Calf Shoes in Bals and Congress..... .95  
Men's Silk Velvet Fancy Lining \$1 Slippers..... .60  
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Call and examine this immense fine stock of fine footwear, as you will get fitted in size, width and quality, as there is some of the best makes in this stock made in the United States.

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## Don't Rush

blindly into it. Inform yourself fully. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

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Get a free tune on the phonograph with every purchase at Topeka Drug company's, 612 Kansas avenue. Ice cream soda, five cents.

American Steam Laundry, 112 West 7th street, tele. 341.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 119 West Eighth this month.

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